Montagnier Map Collection

- **M1 (1730) Accurata delineatio celeberrimae Regionis Ludovicianae vel Gallice Louisiane ol. Cauad' et Floridae adpellatione in Septemtrionali America. (An accurate delineation of the most famous region of Louise, or the French of Louisiana. Canada and Florida are described in North America) (Copy 1)**

  This map of North America was printed in Germany by one Matthias Seutter and spans from the French-controlled northeast coast all the way to Spanish New Mexico and New Spain. It shows the main body of the North American continent just after the collapse of the speculative frenzy known as the Mississippi Bubble. The title cartouche tells the story of the investment bubble and its aftermath with some striking figures.

  Seutter delineates all known European and Indian settlements of the day in great detail, and includes countless

names of tribes in the territories they occupied. Though in French, the place names and descriptions are easy to understand as they are close to their English language equivalents. For example, he calls a region in the northeast Terre des Grands Esquimaux, the Land of the Great Eskimos, while just to the south is a region called Terre des Petites Esquimaux. the Land of the Small Eskimos. Major roads and trails are also shown. The Great Lakes are all in place, and the great system of rivers that create the Mississippi is depicted with great care.

The upper left corner features an inset map of the Louisiana coastline, from the Mississippi Delta to Florida, providing much detail of the coastline of the area. The lower right quadrant features a title cartouche which tells the story of the scandalous Mississippi Bubble which brought financial ruin to so many wealthy and middle class Europeans in the early 1700s. While Faith pours riches from a large cornucopia, wealthy investors buy stock from winged cherubs and

receive their shares from a beautiful maiden. Opposite them we see the ruined investors expressing grief and distress. Below the cartouche a foursome of cherubs merrily cut the shares to pieces amidst in a slightly chaotic atmosphere.

The company which caused the crash had been created by a wily Scotsman named John Law, who managed to create a monopoly which completely controlled France’s colonial trade, which was called the Company of the Indies, in which he offered shares on the open market. The potential for gain seemed so great that a bubble swiftly ensued and as do all bubbles, it burst leaving countless families penniless and others seriously impoverished.

While Faith pours a river of wealth from a large cornucopia, wealthy investors buy stock from winged cherubs (fat baby angels) and receive their shares from a beautiful maiden. Opposite them we see the ruined investors looking on as a cherub dangles an empty purse before them.

- **M1 (1730) Accurata delineatio celeberrimae Regionis Ludovicianae vel Gallice Louisiane ol. Cauad' et Floridae adpellatione in Septemtrionali America. (An accurate delineation of the most famous region of Louise, or the French of Louisiana. Canada and Florida are described in North America) (copy 2)**

  See above.

- **M2 (1720) Regni Mexicani seu Novae Hispaniae, Floridae, Novae Angliae, Carolinae, Virginiae et Pensylvaniae, nec non Insularum, Archipelagi Mexicani in America Septentrionali. (An accurate map of the Mexican Kingdom or New Spain, Florida, New England, Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and the islands and archipelago of Mexico in North America.)**

This map was created by Johann Baptist Homann and goes from the Great Lakes southward to include Florida the West Indies, Central America, up to Venezuela, and from New Mexico to the eastern seaboard of what would be the U.S. It was probably printed in the Netherlands. Based on the 1703 Delisle map of Mexico and Florida, this map includes what was then new information from French explorers such as La Salle, Bienville, Le Sueur, d'Iberville, Lederer, and other early travelers. The map also reflects the political changes wrought by the War of the Spanish Succession (Queen Anne’s War in the British American colonies). The most striking features of this map are the elaborate cartouches. The title cartouche in the top left depicts Native American figures along with the various natural resources of the Americas such as beaver pelts and tobacco rolls. A large cartouche in the Atlantic depicts a gold mining scene with natives helping Europeans fill their chests with treasures. The third cartouche just off the Pacific Coast of Mexico

depicts a sea battle with a large warship (likely British or French) and a smaller fleet (likely Spanish). The British colonies are accurately shown along the east coast. Following the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, French claims in Louisiana extend from the Rio del Norte to the Appalachians and include Florida and north to include the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence in 'Canada Nova Francia'. Spanish influence can be noted in the west and south to include Mexicana, Nova Hispania and America Meridionalis. Dotted lines track the routes of the Spanish fleets. Throughout, the map notes several place names, native tribes, villages, early settlements, forts, and several other topographic features. The kingdom of Quivira, also known as the Seven Cities of Gold or the Seven Cities of Cibola was a mythical city of gold similar to El Dorado. The city was famously sought by Coronado and is identified just below the title cartouche. Johann Baptist Homann (1664-1724) was a renowned German mapmaker of the late 17th and early 18th century,

including being the official geographer to the Holy Roman Emperor. His business was carried on through the 18th century by the Homann Heirs, who were also prolific and popular mapmakers.

- **M3 (1690?) Orbis terrarum nova et accuratissima tabula (New and most accurate map of the world)**

  This map, printed in Amsterdam, portrays the world as it was known in the late seventeenth century, presented in the form of large eastern and western hemispheres, with smaller northern and southern polar projections. There are several errors, including tentative and fragmentary renditions of Australia and New Zealand, and erroneous delineation of the west coast and interior of North America. The prevalent misconception of California as an island is seen, and there is no hint of Alaska or the Great Lakes. The hemispheres are surrounded by classical scenes that were drawn by the Dutch painter, Nicolaes Berchem. these mythological scenes

depict the rape of Persephone, Zeus in a chariot, Neptune in his shell chariot with his trident and surrounded by Mermaids & Mermen, and Demeter receiving fruits of the earth. Surrounding the geographic images are beautiful allegorical representations of the four classical Greek elements. Fire is represented at the upper left by Pluto abducting Persephone to the underworld (Hades). At the upper right corner, Air is represented by Zeus and Hera being carried across the heavens in a chariot drawn by eagles. At the lower right, Earth is represented by the harvest goddess, Demeter. Water is represented at the lower left by Poseidon, god of the sea.

- **M4 (1763) Partie de l'Amérique septentrionale, qui comprend le cours de l'Ohio, la Nlle. Angleterre, la Nlle York, le New Jersey, la Pensylvanie, le Maryland, la Virginie, la Caroline. (Part of North America, which includes the course of the Ohio, New England, New**

York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina.

This map was printed in Paris in 1763 by Didier Robert de Vaugondy, Louis XV's official geographer and is based on John Mitchell's map of North America, issued earlier in 1755. This map is probably the second edition as the Carolinas and Virginia stretch to the Mississippi, reflecting France's defeat in the French and Indian War (the Seven Year's War). The map covers the area from the Great Lakes to South Carolina and from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River and shows provinces, counties, towns and cities, rivers, Indian settlements and territory, forts, etc. It also has a small supplement that shows the coast of the Carolinas.

- **M5 (1787) Carte d'une partie de l'Amérique septentrionale, pour servir a l'histoire de la derniere guerre (Map of part of North America, for use in the history of the last war.)**

This map was published in 1787 in Paris to reflect the newly independent United States. It utilized an older map but was updated to reflect the changes brought about by the war. It focuses on the Mississippi Valley and many tributaries, another inset map of Western Florida and Georgia, and a small inset of Niagara Falls. The map features interesting border configurations. New Jersey for instance is much larger than its present configuration, extending far north into present day New York. It also locates the various Indian nations on the North American continent. It was published with a book on the war called Histoire des Troubles de Amerique Anglaise.

- **M6 (1858-1868?) Map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean; ordered by Jeff N. Davis, Secretary of War to accompany the reports of the explorations for a railroad route.**

Perhaps the single most important map of the American West issued after Fremont's map of Oregon & Upper California was Lt. Governor Kemble Warren's monumental map of the Transmississippi West. The map appeared in a number of editions, each extensively updated, between 1855 and 1868.

During the 1850s, the U.S. Government sponsored an extensive series of expeditions designed to gather information on the vast new territories that had been acquired in western North America. The discovery of gold in California further stimulated westward traffic and heightened the need for a faster and more convenient way to bring the various parts of the country together.

Under the provisions of the Army Appropriation Act of March 1853, Secretary of War Jefferson Davis was directed to survey possible routes to the Pacific. Five selected routes, roughly following specific parallels, were to be surveyed by parties under the supervision of the Topographical Corps.

The most northerly survey, between the 47th and 49th parallels, was under the direction of Isaac Ingalls Stevens, governor of Washington Territory. This route closely approximated that proposed by Asa Whitney in 1849. The ill-fated party under Capt. John W. Gunnison was to explore the route along the 38th and 39th parallels, or the Cochetopa Pass route, advocated by Senator Benton. Because he failed to get John Charles Fremont appointed to head this expedition, Benton promoted two well-publicized, privately financed ventures in the same year, one headed by Edward F. Beale and the other by Fremont. After Gunnison's death at the hands of hostile Indians, Lt. Edward G. Beckwith continued the survey along the 41st parallel. Capt. Amiel W. Whipple, assistant astronomer of the Mexican Boundary Survey, and Lt. Joseph Christmas Ives surveyed the routes of the 35th parallel, westward to southern California. This was essentially the route traversed by Josiah Gregg in 1839 and later surveyed by Col. John J. Abert. When the results of

the surveys were analyzed it was apparent that additional data on the roadbeds, grades, and passes were needed for the 32d parallel route to California. Lt. John G. Parke resurveyed along the Gila River between the Pima villages and the Rio Grande. Capt. John Pope mapped the eastern portion of the route from Dona Ana, N. Mex., to the Red River. Topographical surveys to locate passes through the Sierra Nevadas and the Coast Range in California and to determine the route that would connect California, Oregon, and Washington were made under the direction of Lt. Robert S. Williamson.

In all, there were six major expeditions; five of them covered the area between the Great Plains and west coast, and the sixth explored the coastal states of California and Oregon. All of these expeditions were accompanied by naturalists and artists to document the landscape, flora and fauna along the route. The reports, maps and lithographs were published in the highly important 13 volume Explorations and Surveys

to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, which was finally completed in 1859 and is frequently referred to as the Pacific Railroad Survey. The Pacific Railroad Survey became the basic source material for Lt. Governor Kemble Warren's Map of the Territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Because of the accelerating flow of new information, Warren recognized, in his Memoir to Accompany the Map, the difficulty of keeping such a map up to date. He stated that "the work of compilation . . . must necessarily be frequently repeated; and to aid the future compiler, I have prepared the accompanying memoir upon the different maps and books used, and upon the manner in which their discrepancies have been resolved." He gratefully acknowledged the work of Edward Freyhold in "the beautiful execution of the topography upon the map . . . ... The first revision of the map, drawn by Freyhold, was engraved on

stone by Julius Bien of New York. The map is in President Millard Fillmore's collection and bears his signature and the date December 19, 1863. This map, like the first edition, lists 45 major surveys and mapping reports from the time of Lewis and Clark to the General Land Office Surveys of the late 1850's.

"Warren's General Map" is a monumentally important and rarely offered map that is considered to be the first accurate overall picture of the region. Wheat considers it so important that he dedicated eight pages to its description and calls it the most important map produced by the Topographical Engineers. Drawn on the polyconic projection, the map culminated a half-century of government explorations beginning with Lewis & Clark. Only 24 years old when assigned the task, Warren used information from the U.S. Land Office, the Coast Survey, Topographical Engineers, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Indian

Bureau, and Smithsonian Institution to obtain the latest information in developing this map. The majority of the map was completed by 1854, but it was not fully complete when the first railroad survey report was published in 1855 and continued to be issued in revised editions until 1868.

- **M7 (1684, possible 1879 reprint) Carte de la Louisiane en l'Amérique septentrionale, depuis la Nouvelle France jusqu'au golfe du Mexique, où sont décris les pays que le sieur de La Salle a découverts dans un grand continent compris depuis 50 degr. de l'elevation du Pole jusques à 25', les années 1679, 80, 81, 82 (Map of Louisiana in North America, from New France to the Gulf of Mexico, where the countries are described as the Sieur de La Salle discovered a great continent, including over 50 degrees. the elevation of the Pole till 25 ', the year 1679, 80, 81, 82.)**

This map shows North America as understood by the French in 1684. It takes into account new discoveries by the famed LaSalle who explored the Great Lakes, the Mississippi, and other great bodies of water. Note the French names for prominent settlements and features such as Lac Frontenac instead of Lake Ontario. This copy has many corrections to place names made in French and by pencil. Possible reprint.

- **M8 (1755) South America, performed under the patronage of Louis Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood; by the Sieur Danville : improved by Mr. Bolton for Mr. Postlethwayt's Dictionary of commerce (Top third)**
  This striking three-sheet map of South America for Postlethwayt’s Dictionary of Commerce and includes the Falkland Islands and extends to include Grenada and most of Panama to show all of the Bay of Panama. It is very detailed describing towns, cities, forts, Indian villages and

tribal territories in the interior, and good coastal information. Great detail along the Amazon with a remarkable number of villages and small towns noted along the river. Filled with notations and comments, many dated. This map is based on D'Anville's map of 1746 and was improved by a Mr. Bolton. To the left of the large cartouche in the south Atlantic are four distance scales. An extraordinary map that was beautifully engraved by Thomas Kitchin in 1755. This part displays the northern third of South America

- **M9 (1755) South America, performed under the patronage of Louis Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood; by the Sieur Danville : improved by Mr. Bolton for Mr. Postlethwayt's Dictionary of commerce (Middle third)**

  This striking three-sheet map of South America for Postlethwayt’s Dictionary of Commerce and includes the Falkland Islands and extends to include Grenada and most

of Panama to show all of the Bay of Panama. It is very detailed describing towns, cities, forts, Indian villages and tribal territories in the interior, and good coastal information. Great detail along the Amazon with a remarkable number of villages and small towns noted along the river. Filled with notations and comments, many dated. This map is based on D'Anville's map of 1746 and improved by a Mr. Bolton. To the left of the cartouche in the south Atlantic are four distance scales. The map beautifully engraved by Thomas Kitchin in 1755. This displays the middle third of South America

- **M10 (1755) South America, performed under the patronage of Louis Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood; by the Sieur Danville : improved by Mr. Bolton for Mr. Postlethwayt's Dictionary of commerce (Bottom third)**

This striking three-sheet map of South America for Postlethwayt’s Dictionary of Commerce and includes the Falkland Islands and extends to include Grenada and most of Panama to show all of the Bay of Panama. It is very detailed describing towns, cities, forts, Indian villages and tribal territories in the interior, and good coastal information. Great detail along the Amazon with a remarkable number of villages and small towns noted along the river. Filled with notations and comments, many dated. This map is based on D'Anville's map of 1746 and was improved by a Mr. Bolton. To the left of the cartouche in the south Atlantic are four distance scales. The lower portion is a dedication to the Duke of Rutland. The map was engraved by Thomas Kitchin in 1755. The title cartouche is on the southern-most sheet and displays the bottom third of South America (information taken from https://www.oldworldauctions.com/catalog/lot/131/446)

- **M11 (1719) Carte tres Curieuse de la Mer du Sud, Contenant des Remarques Nouvelles et tres Utiles non Seulement sur les Ports et Iles de cette Mer, mais aussy sur les Principaux Pays de l'Amerique tant Septentrionale que Meridionale (Very Curious Map of the South Sea, Containing New and Very Useful Notes not Only on the Ports and Islands of this Sea, but also on the Main Countries of North and South America (Part 1, bottom right side quarter)**

  Printed in Amsterdam (despite being in French) this is a richly decorated map in the tradition of Dutch cartography. This map extends from eastern Asia to western Europe but focuses on the Pacific Ocean and the Americas. It is attributed to Henri Abraham Chatelain, a Huguenot pastor of Parisian origins who lived successively in London, The Hague, and then Amsterdam. This map was included in the

seven-volume work entitled Atlas Historique, published between 1705 and 1720. This encyclopedic work was devoted to the history and genealogy of the continents, discussing such topics as geography, cosmography, topography, heraldry, and ethnography. Although the atlas was published anonymously, it was apparently compiled by Chatelain or his family, and the text was contributed by Nicolas Gueudeville, a French geographer. Appearing in the sixth volume which was devoted to the Americas, this map was a celebration of the age of discovery and the character of the New World. Reflecting the encyclopedic style of the atlas, this information-rich map included more than 35 insets and vignettes. Nine medallions at the top center portrayed important explorers including Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan, Drake, and Dampier, while the tracks of their voyages were marked on the map. The marginal vignettes range from narrative scenes depicting colonial economies based on beaver, cod, and sugar to geographic insets

providing large-scale maps of significant locations, such as the Mississippi delta, Niagara Falls, the Cape of Good Hope, as well as numerous cities and towns. Although California was depicted as an island on this map, there was a notation indicating that some Europeans believed it was attached to the mainland. Consequently, this was one of the first European maps to question the myth of California as an island as depicted on many Dutch and English maps since the 1630s. This part of the map showcase most of South America. It has illustrations of animals including opossums, walruses, and Cuban crocodiles. The map has inserts of cities such as Rio De Janeiro, Veracruz, and Havana. Finally, note the illustration depicting the practice of human sacrifice.

- **M12 (1719) Carte tres Curieuse de la Mer du Sud, Contenant des Remarques Nouvelles et tres Utiles non Seulement sur les Ports et Iles de cette Mer, mais aussy**

sur les Principaux Pays de l'Amerique tant Septentrionale que Meridionale (Very Curious Map of the South Sea, Containing New and Very Useful Notes not Only on the Ports and Islands of this Sea, but also on the Main Countries of North and South America) (Part 2, top left side quarter)

Printed in Amsterdam (despite being in French) this is a richly decorated map in the tradition of Dutch cartography. This map extends from eastern Asia to western Europe but focuses on the Pacific Ocean and the Americas. It is attributed to Henri Abraham Chatelain, a Huguenot pastor of Parisian origins who lived successively in London, The Hague, and then Amsterdam. This map was included in the seven-volume work entitled Atlas Historique, published between 1705 and 1720. This encyclopedic work was devoted to the history and genealogy of the continents, discussing such topics as geography, cosmography, topography, heraldry, and ethnography. Although the atlas

was published anonymously, it was apparently compiled by Chatelain or his family, and the text was contributed by Nicolas Gueudeville, a French geographer. Appearing in the sixth volume which was devoted to the Americas, this map was a celebration of the age of discovery and the character of the New World. Reflecting the encyclopedic style of the atlas, this information-rich map included more than 35 insets and vignettes. Nine medallions at the top center portrayed important explorers including Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan, Drake, and Dampier, while the tracks of their voyages were marked on the map. The marginal vignettes range from narrative scenes depicting colonial economies based on beaver, cod, and sugar to geographic insets providing large-scale maps of significant locations, such as the Mississippi delta, Niagara Falls, the Cape of Good Hope, as well as numerous cities and towns. Although California was depicted as an island on this map, there was a notation indicating that some Europeans believed it was attached to

the mainland. Consequently, this was one of the first European maps to question the myth of California as an island as depicted on many Dutch and English maps since the 1630s.

This part of the map focuses on East Asia, including China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines etc. Note the large illustration depicting the beaver fur industry.

- **M13 (1719) Carte tres Curieuse de la Mer du Sud, Contenant des Remarques Nouvelles et tres Utiles non Seulement sur les Ports et Iles de cette Mer, mais aussy sur les Principaux Pays de l'Amerique tant Septentrionale que Meridionale (Very Curious Map of the South Sea, Containing New and Very Useful Notes not Only on the Ports and Islands of this Sea, but also on the Main Countries of North and South America) (Part 3, top right side quarter)**

Printed in Amsterdam (despite being in French) this is a richly decorated map in the tradition of Dutch cartography. This map extends from eastern Asia to western Europe but focuses on the Pacific Ocean and the Americas. It is attributed to Henri Abraham Chatelain, a Huguenot pastor of Parisian origins who lived successively in London, The Hague, and then Amsterdam. This map was included in the seven-volume work entitled Atlas Historique, published between 1705 and 1720. This encyclopedic work was devoted to the history and genealogy of the continents, discussing such topics as geography, cosmography, topography, heraldry, and ethnography. Although the atlas was published anonymously, it was apparently compiled by Chatelain or his family, and the text was contributed by Nicolas Gueudeville, a French geographer. Appearing in the sixth volume which was devoted to the Americas, this map was a celebration of the age of discovery and the character of the New World. Reflecting the encyclopedic style of the

atlas, this information-rich map included more than 35 insets and vignettes. Nine medallions at the top center portrayed important explorers including Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan, Drake, and Dampier, while the tracks of their voyages were marked on the map. The marginal vignettes range from narrative scenes depicting colonial economies based on beaver, cod, and sugar to geographic insets providing large-scale maps of significant locations, such as the Mississippi delta, Niagara Falls, the Cape of Good Hope, as well as numerous cities and towns. Although California was depicted as an island on this map, there was a notation indicating that some Europeans believed it was attached to the mainland. Consequently, this was one of the first European maps to question the myth of California as an island as depicted on many Dutch and English maps since the 1630s.

This part of the map shows the Atlantic world with many descriptions. Of particular note is a large insert showing the process of fishing and storing off the Grand Banks.

- **M14 (1719) Carte tres Curieuse de la Mer du Sud, Contenant des Remarques Nouvelles et tres Utiles non Seulement sur les Ports et Iles de cette Mer, mais aussy sur les Principaux Pays de l'Amerique tant Septentrionale que Meridionale (Very Curious Map of the South Sea, Containing New and Very Useful Notes not Only on the Ports and Islands of this Sea, but also on the Main Countries of North and South America) (Part 4, bottom left side quarter)**

  Printed in Amsterdam (despite being in French) this is a richly decorated map in the tradition of Dutch cartography. This map extends from eastern Asia to western Europe but focuses on the Pacific Ocean and the Americas. It is attributed to Henri Abraham Chatelain, a Huguenot pastor of

Parisian origins who lived successively in London, The Hague, and then Amsterdam. This map was included in the seven-volume work entitled Atlas Historique, published between 1705 and 1720. This encyclopedic work was devoted to the history and genealogy of the continents, discussing such topics as geography, cosmography, topography, heraldry, and ethnography. Although the atlas was published anonymously, it was apparently compiled by Chatelain or his family, and the text was contributed by Nicolas Gueudeville, a French geographer. Appearing in the sixth volume which was devoted to the Americas, this map was a celebration of the age of discovery and the character of the New World. Reflecting the encyclopedic style of the atlas, this information-rich map included more than 35 insets and vignettes. Nine medallions at the top center portrayed important explorers including Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan, Drake, and Dampier, while the tracks of their voyages were marked on the map. The marginal vignettes

range from narrative scenes depicting colonial economies based on beaver, cod, and sugar to geographic insets providing large-scale maps of significant locations, such as the Mississippi delta, Niagara Falls, the Cape of Good Hope, as well as numerous cities and towns. Although California was depicted as an island on this map, there was a notation indicating that some Europeans believed it was attached to the mainland. Consequently, this was one of the first European maps to question the myth of California as an island as depicted on many Dutch and English maps since the 1630s.

This portion of the map shows the South Pacific including New Holland (Australia) and the Solomon Islands. It also has inserts depicting animals such as penguins and llamas, activities like manioc harvesting and turtle catching, as well as small depictions of cities like Acapulco etc.

- **M15 (1673-74? Probable reprint) Nouvelle decouverte de plusieurs nations dans la Nouvelle France en l'année 1673 et 1674. (New discovery of several nations in New France in the years 1673 and 1674.)**

  A possible reprint of a 1674 map, this object shows a limited understanding of the North American continent. In 1673 the French fur trader Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, explored the Mississippi River, but records they kept of their trip were lost in a canoe accident. Upon his return to Quebec, Jolliet drew a map from memory, and the manuscript shown here—one of the earliest representations of the course of the Mississippi—is one of several copies that were made at the time. Away from the areas the French party actually traversed, the geography is fairly poor, but the map accurately shows the location of various Indian nations, information of vital interest to French traders and missionaries. The cartouche at the

left is a copy of a letter to the Governor of New France, Count Frontenac, in which Jolliet alludes to the fertility of the country and also to a (non-existent) water passage that would connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It also has a note at the bottom left hand side noting that the sea is rough but can take them to Peru, Japan and China.

- **M16 (1730) Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi Dressée sur un grand nombre de mémoires entr'autres sur ceux de Mr. le Maire Par Guillme. de l'Isle de l'Académie Rle. des Sciences (Map of Louisiana and the Course of the Mississippi Drawn from a large number of memoirs including those of Mr. Guillaume de l'Isle of the Royal Academy of Sciences).**

  This is a reproduction of an authentic antique map of the French territory in America known as "La Louisiana," which extended from the Rocky Mountains to the English colonies,

just east of the Appalachians. The map is a later, re-engraving of Delisle's seminal map by Covens and Mortier published out of Amsterdam circa 1730. Despite having 1720 written on it, the fact that the title includes all of the word "Sciences" and the publishers prove it is a 1730 edition.

This was a very influential map of the French possession of Louisiana that combined numerous cartographic works of the previous half century and became a landmark of mapping North America, more specifically, the Mississippi River Valley and the Great Lakes Region. This was the first detailed map to show the Gulf region as well as accurately depict the true route of the Mississippi river the various tributaries feeding the mighty river as well as its origins. While the map precedes Jacques Bellin's map of the Great Lakes by almost 30 years, the two are almost identical in their depiction of Lake Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

The map includes the routes of the explorations De Soto, Tonty, Moscoso, Denis, and Cavelier as well as notes the locations of various Native American tribes and French forts. Delisle's map was the first to name Texas (Mission de los Tejas) as well as New Orleans. An inset of the Mississippi Delta and Mobile Bay fills the lower right corner, titled Carte Particuliere des Embouchures de la Riviere S. Louis et de la Mobile.

The map was designed for the political purpose of invalidating the English claims west of the Appalachian Mountains and laid claim to Carolina by the French, which provoked an angry English response. Of course while the French used maps like these to lay claim to vast amounts of and across America, they were occupied by Native Americans who occasionally allowed the French to set up trading posts and forts in their territories.

- **M17A (1782) Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Mississipi avec les Colonies Anglaises (Map of Louisiana and the course of the Mississippi with the English Colonies, revised and considerably increased in 1782)**

  Printed in Paris by J. A. Dezauche, this map is an updated version of Delisle's influential map of the French possession of Louisiana. Various printings were made by French, Dutch, German, Italian, and English cartographers. The printing plate for this map had a long life. First issued in 1718, updated editions appeared in 1727, 1730, 1745, and 1782. This is an example of the last or 1782 edition. New to this edition has better delineation of the English colonies (soon to be states). The western boundaries of North & South Carolina and Georgia is the Chattahoochee River. The northern colonies are shown pushed to the eastern edge of the Appalachian Mountains.

- **M17B (1777) Carte des possessions angloises dans l'Amerique Septentrionale, pour servir d'intelligence à la guerre presente (Map of English possessions in North America, to serve as intelligence in the present war.)**

  This map was published in Paris in 1777 by one Louis Joseph Mondhare. It showcases Eastern North America, with an insert of Florida, Cuba, Hispaniola, the Bahamas, and Jamaica. It also shows the location of settlements, natural features, and political boundaries The map was published as a guide to the then ongoing American Revolutionary War. It was translated from English by a J. Leopold Imbert. Many name places are still French despite France losing its North American Empire in previous years. For example, Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) is still referred to as Ft. Duquesne.

- **M18 (1752) North America, performed under the patronage of Louis Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood (top right quarter of a four-part set)**

  This plate is taken from Malachy Postlethwayt's "The Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce" and was probably published in London in 1752. It shows provinces, cities and towns, forts, Indian villages and tribal territory. The cartouche depicts a native woman and some cherubs along with fish and an otter or mink. It was originally created by the Sieur Jean Baptiste Bourguignon D'Anville (1697-1782) in Paris and was sponsored by the Duke of Orleans. The map was heavily annotated and updated by English cartographer Solomon Bolton and engraved by a Richard William Seale. A very influential map, it utilized recent French discoveries in the Ohio Country. Most of the notes are obsessed with establishing the legitimate claim of Great Britain to the Ohio Country and the Old Southwest, in very strident terms. Most

of the natives are considered to be subjects to “His Britannic Majesty”.

- **M19 (1771) A general map of the middle British colonies, in America; viz. Virginia, Mariland, Delaware, Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Of Aquanishuonîgy, the country of the Confederate Indians; comprehending Aquanishuonîgy proper, their place of residence, Ohio and Tïiuxsoxrúntie, their deer-hunting countries, Couxsaxráge and Skaniadarâde, their beaver-hunting countries; of the Lakes Erie, Ontário, and Champlain, and part of New-France: Wherein is also shewn the antient and present seats of the Indian nations.**

  This map is probably a 1771 reprint of the 1755 Lewis Evans original. As stated, it shows New York, Pennsylvania and the other middle colonies as well as the Ohio Country and the

various Indian territories. It was re-printed for a Carrington Bowles at No. 69 in St. Paul's Church Yard London. The original was printed at the beginning of the French and Indian War. One note contains an admonishment to not allow the French to settle at the backs of the English colonies, as they would then force the English to submit or have their throats cut. This would not have applied in 1771, as France had lost its North American empire by then. The map's notes also reflect Iroquois Confederacy propaganda by stating that the more western Indians had been allowed to settle on what was Iroquois territory. This is highly disputed. Finally, the map contains notes on the location of natural resources such as beaver pelts or possible future ones like when it proclaims Ohio to be "nor is there perhaps a more promising Part of the World than this for raising of Raw Silk".

- **M20 (1658?) Novissima et accuratissima totius Americae description per N. Visscher (The latest and most accurate description of America per Nicholas Visscher)**

  This map was created by noted cartographer Nicholas Visscher in Amsterdam and published in Arnoldus Montanus' Die Nieuwe en onbekende Weereld. The cartouche dedicates the map to Cornelius Witsen, the Mayor of Amsterdam at the time. Note California being portrayed as an island and part of recently discovered New Zealand at the bottom left hand corner. Later English reprints would change a few things including relabeling New Amsterdam to New York (reflecting the conquest) and adding cities like Boston, etc. This is a possible reprint but, if so, it would be an earlier one. You can tell due to the labeling of New Amsterdam as opposed to New York and the combination of the Great Lakes into one giant lake. Later editions would fix these issues.

- **M21 (1795) A Map of the United States compiled chiefly from The State Maps and other Authentic Information, by Samuel Lewis 1795**

  Rare antique four-sheet wall map of the United States by one Samuel Lewis, it was engraved for and sold by Matthew Carey of Philadelphia. "Northwest Territory" is shown, predating the appearance of Ohio (statehood granted on February 19, 1803), Indiana Territory (created May 7, 1800), Illinois Territory, and Michigan Territory (created June 30, 1805). The Lewis map is one of only five multi-sheet maps of the United States printed in America prior to 1800. The other four (Abel Buell, Osgood Carleton, Abraham Bradley and William MacMurray) are essentially unobtainable. The first state of Lewis' map incorporates for the first time on a large format map of the United States the newly created Territory of "Tennasee" (which would become a state on June 1,

1796) and Kentucky (which had become a state on June 1, 1792), along with a reasonable well-configured treatment of the District of Maine, which would not become a state until 1820.

- **M22 (1779) Théatre de la guerre en Amerique, avec les Isles Antilles; projetté et assujettie aux observations (Theater of war in America, with the Antilles Islands; planned and subject to observations)**

  Printed in Paris by the Royal Hydrographer, Rigobert Bonne, this map shows North America, from Canada to the Antilles. The focus is on the War of American Independence (which was still ongoing when this map was created), France had recently signed a treaty of alliance with the rebel states (1778), so there would be interest in understanding more about the theatre of war that their nation had just joined. Note the elaborate cartouche in the upper left hand corner. Many French names for places are preserved here.

- **M23 (1785) Etats-Unis De L'Amerique Septentrionale Avec Les Isles Royale, De Terre Neuve, De St. Jean, L'Acadie &c. (United States of North America with Isles Royale, Newfoundland, Ile De St. Jean, Arcadia & c.)**

  Antoine Boudet produced (printed in Paris) this fascinating early map of the newly created United States, including the 13 original states plus Vermont, with a note that includes 10 new proposed states proposed by Thomas Jefferson: Silvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Arsenistpia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia, and Pelisypia. The map is highly detailed, extending to the Rio Grande and including notes on the Sioux Indians and the Country of the Padoucas. It also includes notes on early explorers such as De Soto and La Sale, Indians, forts and other points of early interest. Boudet's map is one of the few contemporary maps to make reference to the states

proposed by Jefferson. In 1784, Thomas Jefferson proposed that the states should give up their individual claims to the territory between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River, in order to create new states. Jefferson's proposal to create a federal domain through state cessions of western lands was derived from earlier proposals dating back to 1776 and debates about the Articles of Confederation. The Congress of the Confederation passed modified version of Jefferson's proposal which would become known as the Land Ordinance of 1784. This ordinance became the foundation for the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. Michigan, Illinois, and Washington were eventually adopted as new state names. James Monroe convinced Congress to reconsider the proposed state boundaries; a review committee recommended repealing that part of the ordinance. Other politicians questioned the 1784 ordinance's plan for organizing governments in new states, and worried that the new states' relatively small sizes would undermine

the original states' power in Congress. Other events such as the reluctance of states south of the Ohio River to cede their western claims resulted in a narrowed geographic focus. One element of the Northwest Ordinance proposed by Jefferson did survive, the portion which called or a survey of the country to create uniform townships, so that the land could be sold to individuals and speculative land companies, which became the catalyst for the General Land Office Surveys. Indiana is the only state completely covered by townships and are still instrumental parts of local county government.

- **M24 (1710) North America Corrected From The Observations Communicated to The Royal Society of London and The Royal Academy of Paris**

  John Senex's large scale map of North America, printed in London, and dedicated to Anthony Hammond, Commissioner in Her Majesty's Navy. Senex's map is one of

the earliest large-scale English maps of North America. The map represents a British attempt to consolidate new information about the region and borrows data from such recently published sources as Delisle's landmark Carte du Mexique et de la Floride and Carte de la Canada. Senex improves upon this work with a fine depiction of the Great Lakes region and the most accurate definition of the lower Mississippi River and its delta by an English cartographer of the period. Several of the most important and controversial cartographic discoveries of the period are discussed at length, including the mythical Long River and the Salt Lake east of the Country of the Mozeemleck's, both of which are also depicted in remarkable (albeit fanciful) detail.

Sir William Phipps's discovery of Spanish wrecks off the coast of the Caicos and Southern Bahamas is noted. Senex also extended the map's coverage to the Canadian Arctic and the Terra Incognita above Baffin's Bay. Present-day Oklahoma and Texas are part of La Floride, considered at

the time to be a possession of the French. The Red River and the Indian villages of East Texas are portrayed accurately, but Senex, following Delisle, incorrectly placed many Texas rivers, in addition to depicting some strange and unrecognizable names. John Senex (1678-1740) was one of the foremost mapmakers in England in the early eighteenth century. He was also a surveyor, globemaker, and geographer. As a young man, he was apprenticed to Robert Clavell, a bookseller. He worked with several mapmakers over the course of his career, including Jeremiah Seller and Charles Price. In 1728, Senex was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society, a rarity for mapmakers. The Fellowship reflects his career-long association as engraver to the Society and publisher of maps by Edmund Halley, among other luminaries. He is best known for his English Atlas (1714), which remained in print until the 1760s. After his death in 1740 his widow, Mary, carried on the business until 1755.

- **M25 (1763) Sheet form plate II of "Mr. Postlethwayte's dictionary of trade & commerce."** Plate 2 from a 24-part set**.** This plate is taken from Malachy Postlethwayt's "*The Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce"* and was probably published in London. The book is exactly what it's title says and explores trade, commerce, customs, experimental philosophy etc. and was issued several times over the 1760's and '70's. The maps inside the book are originally French, created thanks to the sponsorship of the Duke of Orleans. They were translated into English for Postlethwayt's book (note the conversion of French and Spanish measurements to British equivalents). This map shows the islands of the Caribbean, the American Gulf Coast, Northern South America, and Central America. The notes and improvements of this map are dedicated to Lord Halifax and the Board of Trade. Lord Halifax was noted for extending the commerce of the American colonies and having the capital of Nova Scotia named for him.

- **M26 (1763) Sheet form plate IV of "Mr. Postlethwayte's dictionary of trade & commerce."** Plate 4 from a 24-part set**.** This plate is taken from Malachy Postlethwayt's "*The Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce"* and was probably published in London. The book is exactly what it's title says and explores trade, commerce, customs, experimental philosophy etc. and was issued several times over the 1760's and '70's. The maps inside the book are originally French, created thanks to the sponsorship of the Duke of Orleans. They were translated into English for Postlethwayt's book (note the conversion of French and Spanish measurements to British equivalents).

  This plate shows modern Northern Mexico and Baja California. The area of modern day Texas is marked "country not particularly known".

- **M27 (1766) Sheet from plate III of "Mr. Postlethwayte's dictionary of trade & commerce."** Plate 3 from a 24-part

set**.** This plate is taken from Malachy Postlethwayt's "*The Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce"* and was probably published in London. The book is exactly what it's title says and explores trade, commerce, customs, experimental philosophy etc. and was issued several times over the 1760's and '70's. The maps inside the book are originally French, created thanks to the sponsorship of the Duke of Orleans. They were translated into English for Postlethwayt's book (note the conversion of French and Spanish measurements to British equivalents).

The top half of this particular plate shows what is now Northern Canada (Hudson's Bay-Labrador) and Greenland. The bottom half examines what is now the American Southwest and Northern Mexico. The plate also lists new discoveries, established since previous versions of this map. Notes include a reference to Sir Francis Drake and his privateering expeditions to the now American West Coast. The author claims other cartographers have left this out due

to politics and quote “castrate their maps to blind his discovery.”

- **M28 (probable 1939 reprint of a 1784 map) Pensilvaniæ, Novæ-Cæsareæ, Novi-Eboraci, Aquanishuonigæ et Canadæ (of Pennsylvania, New Caesarea, New York, Aquanishuonigi, and Canada)**

  This map is probably a 1939 reprint of a 1784 map. The 1784 map shows Pennsylvania, New Caesarae (New Jersey), Aquanishuonigae (Iroquoia) and Canada. Focuses on provincial boundaries, towns, Indian villages and trading posts, forts, and rivers. The original was made by famed cartographer Lewis Evans, a Welshman who moved to the American colonies and made many excellent maps of said colonies. The original map was made for Pehr (Peter) Kalm, a Finnish scientist and explorer who is famous for writing the first scientific description of Niagara Falls and his research on North American cicadas.

- **M29 (1951) Carte partie occidentale de la Nouvelle France ou Canada comm'elle fut en XVIIe et XVIIIe centuries dans l'Amerique du Nord (Map of the western part of New France or Canada as it was in the 17th and 18th centuries in North America)**

  Modern map showing New France and the Midwest, complete with forts and settlements. (This should probably be reassigned to another collection as I find it hard to believe that it has any connection to Montagnier).

- **M30 (1784) Carte des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et du cours du Mississippi; rédigée d'après différentes cartes et relations anglaises et les opérations de la derniere guerre; avec les nouvelles limites générales fixées par les articles préliminaires de paix, signés tant à Paris qu'à Versailles le 30 Novembre, 1782 et le 20 janr. 1783**

et confirmées par le traité définitif du 3 Novembre 1783. (Map of the United States of America, and of the course of the Mississippi; drawn up from various maps and English relations and the operations of the last war; with the new general limits fixed by the preliminary articles of peace, signed both in Paris and in Versailles on the 30th of November, 1782 and on the 20th of January. 1783 and confirmed by the definitive treaty of 3 Novembre 1783.)

This is an engraved hand colored map of the early United States. The publisher, Brion de la Tour, compiled his map from various English sources but is primarily taken from Mitchell's Map of the British and French Dominions in North America-the third edition of which was also used by John Jay to draw boundaries during the negotiations of the Treaty of Paris (the treaty ending the American Revolution). Note the aggressive borders of Pennsylvania (at the expense of New York), with Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia extending west to the Mississippi. De la Tour also copied

Mitchell's locations of forts, Indian peoples, and towns throughout the map. He also duplicates Mitchell's annotations along the Mississippi, including Hernando de Soto's discovery of the Mississippi in 1541; but far to the north, the source of the river remains yet unknown. Other features of interest on the map include a numeric legend just off the coast of Massachusetts identifying eighteen northeastern forts not named on the map due to space constraints. A table in the lower left lists the population by state, including "subject Indians and Negroes," for a total of nearly 3.1 million people. It also contains a curious note at the end: "It is claimed that the waters of the Mississippi have, like those of the Ganges, such propriety, that one can bathe there all in a sweat, without being inconvenienced." Finally, note the striped flag in the cartouche was probably meant to represent the American flag, and thus is most likely the first map to represent the colors of the fledgling nation.

- **M31A (1855) Carte Generale de Toute les Routes de Postes d'Europe dressée par Des Officiers D' Etat Major (General Map of All Post Routes in Europe drawn up by Staff Officers)**

  Part 1 Western Europe

  Published in Paris, in 1855 by one Vor. Clerot, this map shows the various post roads throughout the western half of the European continent.

- **M31B (1855) Carte Generale de Toute les Routes de Postes d'Europe dressée par Des Officiers D' Etat Major (General Map of All Post Routes in Europe drawn up by Staff Officers)**

  Part 2 Eastern Europe.

  Published in Paris, in 1855 by one Vor. Clerot, this map shows the various post roads throughout the eastern part of the European continent.